



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Examination for plague-infected animals.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, September 11, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended September 9, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital, one native male was discharged. No case remains under treatment. One hundred and thirty-seven rats (10 found dead) and 108 mice (2 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 5 rats and 1 mouse proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—Thirty-seven rats and 101 mice (1 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any signs of plague infection being discovered.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no cases were under treatment. Fifty rats (11 found dead) and 45 mice (5 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any definite plague infection being discovered.

King William's Town.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Fifty-three rats (9 found dead) and 10 mice (6 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any signs of plague infection being discovered.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Five hundred and seventy-five rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 5 from the Claremont municipality; also 695 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Consular Agent La Guardia reports, September 22, as follows:

The steamship *Slavonia* sailed September 21, 1905, for New York; inspected and passed 1,877 steerage passengers; rejected at final inspection, 22; inspected and labeled 2,000 small and 46 large pieces of baggage; disinfected 74 pieces containing used feathers and bedding.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cooke reports as follows: Week ended October 5, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 8; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and intesti-

October 20, 1905

nal diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 29	Katie	Mobile	24	0	0	0
Oct. 5	George Dumois	New Orleans via Central American ports.	20	1	0	0

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine precautions—Quarantinable diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, September 5, as follows:

Week ended September 2, 1905:

Government notification that restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on April 15, 1905.

Government notification that restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on July 15, 1905.

Return of quarantinable diseases:

Plague	cases, 5	deaths, 4.
Return of disease contemplated in paragraph 67:		
Enteric fever	cases, 4	death, 1
Puerperal fever	case, 1	death, 1.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended September 12, 1905, for rejection: for Honolulu, 2; for San Francisco, 15.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Cholera.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, September 13, as follows:

During the week ended September 9, 1905, one supplemental bill of health was issued and there were inspected, 1 vessel, 294 crew, and 219 steerage passengers. Eight pieces of baggage were disinfected, and 7 pieces were inspected and passed. Nine immigrants for San Francisco, per steamship *Korea*, were examined, 7 of whom were passed, and 1 rejected on account of trachoma. One immigrant for Port Townsend, per barkentine *Makaweli*, was examined and rejected on account of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The official statement of the municipal health officer shows that there were reported during the week, among foreigners 1 new case of tuberculosis, and among natives 1 death from diphtheria and 30 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 106 natives.

From what I believe to be a fairly reliable source, I learn that up to the present time there has been a mortality of something like 400 natives in one guild in Shanghai (with a membership approximating, I am told, 200,000) from cholera. At the present moment the disease